



BANKS—RAGS—THE ISSUE.

The following pertinent remarks, on the conduct of our State Legislators with regard to Banks and Banking, are from the Albany Microscope:

It is evident from the debate on the Oneida rag mill in the Assembly, that immense difficulties must be encountered before that or any other miserable rag monopoly shall receive legislative propelling power. A contest of nearly a whole week, has been raging upon a single feature of the bill. Mr. Humphrey, having been thwarted by the Bank committee in receiving a favorable report on *Alvah Beebe's mill*, seems now determined to prevent the incorporation of the Oneida, upon the principle recommended by the Bank committee. We hope he will succeed—for we care not what honest means are resorted to, which will prove destructive of the present Bank mania.

Mr. Humphrey, having been defeated in his favorite application, will indirectly oppose every Bank project which the committee have recommended. In the pattern bill, which has been, and is still, under able discussion, it is proposed to distribute the stock at auction; whereas Mr. Humphrey wishes the new Banks placed on the same footing with those heretofore chartered; but if this is not done, an honest power of one third will prevent the passage of any bill whatever.

Would not such a result be a proud era in legislation? Would not the people—those who are most oppressed by these monopolies—return thanks to those worthy, unbought, honest legislators, who so firmly resisted the power of the lobby—its enticements or its threats?

We repeat—that the prospects of the adjournment of the Legislature, without chartering a single rag monopoly, are certainly very encouraging. The defeats—repeated defeats—which the lobby have sustained, have driven nearly the whole of these Bank panders from the city. Members can now pass to and from the Capitol without being eternally dragooned, importuned, entreated, and dogged. Can there be any reason for chartering any more Banks, when distress and ruin, woe and misery, are felt in every movement and depicted in every countenance? We entreat members to pause a twelve-month—that will give time for reflection, and time probably for a settlement of the difficulties which now so greatly agitate the country.

(From the Washington Globe.)

MR. JEFFERSON'S FAVORITE WEST.

We quote the following from the Western Statesman, a paper which has heretofore given an efficient support to Mr. Clay and the Bank. It now breathes the spirit of the heroic West.

"We can no longer advocate the recharter of the Bank, because we find in the course of conduct it has marked out for itself, and constantly pursued, that it has resolved to trample on the government—to make war with the Executive officers of a free people, and to establish a moneyed power superior to our constitution and laws."

THE PROPHETS.—When the President was first elected, the seers of the opposition prophesied immediate ruin to the country.

When he vetoed the Maysville road bill, they again prophesied—ruin.

When he recommended a "judicious tariff," they foretold—ruin.

When nullification "reared its horrid front," again they echoed—ruin.

When he vetoed the bank, louder than ever they decreed—ruin.

When he refused his signature to the land bill, we heard of nothing but—ruin.

And yet Messrs. Binney, Webster, and Frelinghuysen, when they come to the deposit question, aver, that the country had just reached "a state of unexampled prosperity!"—But that ruin—the old cry—was to follow this step. False prophets so long, the people are unwilling to believe them now speak the truth, for upon the foreheads of the bank and its retainers, prostration is undoubtedly written.—*Trenton Emp.*

(Extracts from English papers received at "The Man" office.)

On Wednesday three calico-printers, at Kincaidfield, were tried at Stirling, before the Sheriff-substitute, for attempting to force one of the foremen at the work to contribute part of his wages to the fund of the Association of the Calico-printers for Scotland, for the support of calico-printers who have struck, or are out of work. They were found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in Stirling gaol for one month.—*Scotsman.*

LABOR EXCHANGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Equitable Labor Exchange, established in that town, is gaining confidence and strength daily. The industrious classes are there acting upon the suggestion of Sir Robert Peel, by taking their affairs into their own hands. The first quarterly accounts of the business done was submitted to a public meeting of the shareholders and depositors, on the 9th inst., and gave much satisfaction.

A company has been just established, we learn, to run steam coaches in various parts of England. The capital of the company exceeds £300,000. They have ordered fifty coaches to be built at Birmingham, and six at Maudsley's. Sir Henry Parnell is likely to be Chairman of the company. A steam coach will commence starting in the course of a few days from London to Kew Bridge.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE OF BELGIUM.—In the town of Verviers alone it occupies a population of 40,000 souls. It produces there annually 100,000 pieces of cloth, of the average value of 25,000,000fr., and the capital employed is valued at 75,000,000fr. The commercial activity consequent upon this trade is prodigious; and the whole of this complicated mass of industry is that which suffers the most from the restrictive system adopted by the greater part of the nations, from France, Austria, and Sweden.

Government intends to allocate 15,000 acres of land at Dingle, County Kerry, through the commissioners of woods and forests, to respectable farmers at a small rent, in order to retain the land.

THE CHURCH.—An association has just been formed of the Clergy and Laity of the Deanery and neighborhood of Bristol, "for the purpose of co-operating with other associations of the same descriptions in different parts of the kingdom, to withstand all change which involves any denial or suppression of the doctrine of the Church of England, a departure from the primitive practice in religious offices, or innovations upon the apostolical prerogatives, order, and commission of bishops, priests, and deacons."—*Worcester Herald.*

THE AGRA GUN.—At five o'clock, on the 26th, the great gun at this place was burst, other means of breaking it up having proved unsuccessful. The gun was buried about twenty feet deep in the ground, and 1000 lbs. of gun powder was employed for the explosion. The report was scarcely heard, but the ground was considerably agitated, and a large quantity of the earth was thrown up on all sides. As far as we can learn, the chief engineer has at length been completely successful. A large portion of the European community, and multitudes of natives, were present to witness the novel spectacle. The inhabitants of the city were so alarmed, that a considerable portion abandoned their houses, and that part of the town, in the vicinity of the fort, was completely deserted.—*Mofussil (India) Ukbar, June 29.*

TREATMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Keep up such a sort of social and friendly intercourse with the tenants of your stables, barn yards, and even your pig sty, that they may be as tame as kittens, and prick up their ears and wag their tails with joy and gratitude whenever you approach them. Animals will not thrive even on custard and apple pye, if they must eat their allowance with fear and trembling, expecting every moment to be all but annihilated by their cross keeper; who, we are sorry to say, is sometimes more of a brute than any quadruped under his care. Besides if any of your stock should be sick or lame, and need doctoring, you can better handle, and give them their prescriptions, if they are accustomed to kind and familiar treatment, than if harshness and bad usage had rendered them as wild as partridges and crows as catamounts.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE MAN. TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

GREAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE IN BOSTON.—The Boston papers of Saturday bring us an account of the result of the Adjourned Meeting of the People at Faneuil Hall, in "the Cradle of Liberty" in that city. The Hall was crowded to excess—it is estimated that at least six thousand persons were present. The proceedings were most enthusiastic. The address and resolutions, approving of the course and conduct of the General Government in all its measures, and more particularly in regard to the Bank of the United States, were carried unanimously and with acclamation.

BOSTON, March 15.—Anti-Bank Meeting.—Faneuil Hall was crowded to excess last evening. Long before 7 o'clock, the galleries, lower floor, and stairways were filled, and in the street there were at least a thousand people pressing to obtain admittance. At the early part of the evening the proceedings of the meeting were much interrupted by individuals, some of whom were severely handled. There was much fighting and confusion at one time; many hard knocks were interchanged, and we saw several persons rush into the street, their faces covered with blood. It was a sorry spectacle, but not altogether unexpected. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Adams, Howard, Greene, Buffington, O'Brien, Lovell, James, Thomas, and other gentlemen, and that the resolutions offered at the previous meeting were adopted.

A SIGN.—The Examiner and Moderator, two papers recently published at Washington, as the especial advocates of Messrs. Webster and McLean, have been discontinued.

We are opposed to Mr. Cambreleng's proposed "Warehousing System." It would afford inducements for overtrading, extend the baneful credit system, and make necessary another class of public agents. We are in favor of cash (not rag money) payments of duties as well as of all other taxes.

The Washington American Mechanic says:—"The Working Men throughout the United States are beginning to perceive that it is by the ballot box they must secure their rights—by electing men to office known to be the friends of their measures. And we believe that convincing proof of this will be given at the approaching Presidential Election.

The Journeymen Black and White Smiths of Washington are about forming a Trade Society, which the American Mechanic thinks will lead to the formation of a Trades' Union in that city.

The Boston Trades' Union have had a second meeting and adopted a Constitution.

"A Working Man" will appear. "A Hint to Masons," by "A Friend to Unions," tomorrow.

It is supposed that more snow fell in this city on Friday night than we had before all the winter. The depth was nearly six inches. It has since disappeared.

The opposition presses are publishing the report which the Philadelphia (Bank) committee have given of their interview with the President. We are glad of it. For, although the President's language has, of course, been distorted and Jack-Downingized, so as to correspond with the vernacular idiom of the Great, Grand, Glorious National Republican Party of North America—it contains solemn truths in relation to the iniquities of the great Bank, which many of the readers of those papers would never have been apprised of in any other way. These truths will have a beneficial effect on many good and honest hearts among the opposition.—*Salem Adv.*

We have been requested to publish the following extracts from a letter addressed to the "Typographical Association of New York," and do so with much pleasure:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1834.

As a member of the "Typographical Association of New York," I deem it my duty to inform you of a probable call on the compositors of your city to repair to this place, for the purpose of superseding the hands now employed in an extensive establishment. We expect to have to stand on our "reserved rights" shortly, and we wish to do it manfully, and without opposition from a single member of the profession. Prices are not our object—principles are the ground-work upon which we act. Our rights are invaded—our liberty of action in private matters is called in question; and the vital principle of freedom—the liberty of opinion—has been assailed. I have no hesitation in assuring the members of the profession here that we shall be supported in our struggle by our brethren of New York.

Letters have been addressed to the Typographical Societies of Philadelphia and Baltimore on this subject.

I remain, &c.,

(From the Evening Post.)

Messrs. Editors,—I have read with great pleasure your excellent articles upon Banking, because you have, in my opinion, taken truly democratic ground on this all important subject, and by so doing give efficient support to the principles and measures of our patriotic President. It is too true that we are cursed with a banking mania, and the aristocratic and odious system is so fastened upon us that it will take time and much prudence to rid ourselves of these oppressive monopolies. Therefore, instead of doing any thing to perpetuate them, the democratic party, if true to their principles, should exert their influence in conjunction with the administration to put them down.

I was therefore pleased to see the attitude you have taken in relation to the "Ten Million Bank," proposed to be chartered in this state. That there are good men and true, who differ on this point is admitted; that it would afford a temporary relief, I think possible; that it would tend to destroy the Mammoth Bank is pretty certain; and that it would perpetuate the power and influence of the democratic party in this State, no one will deny. But as much as I desire to see all these things accomplished, I cannot consent that it shall be accomplished by the creation of another dangerous monopoly. No, I cannot admit that we may "do evil that good may come," or that the end sanctifies the means. Better is it to suffer a little temporary evil, than to fasten upon our children these engines of aristocracy.

But I have another strong objection to the incorporation of this "Ten Million Bank." The opposition in Congress and elsewhere have been using their efforts to create jealousy against the State of New York, among our sister states. They say New York has now such immense political power that it can sway the destinies of the republic, and they now intend to get the money power and introduce the safety fund system throughout the Union. And the circumstance of chartering this Bank will be cited by our opponents as evidence of what they have said in relation to the management of New York politicians. I therefore consider the chartering of this Bank both unnecessary and impolitic. We have banking capital enough in this state to answer our purposes; but were it otherwise, under existing circumstances, I deem it highly impolitic to attempt to charter another Bank with such an enormous capital.

COMMON SENSE.

The writer of the above will excuse us for changing the signature, as the one he adopted is used by another valuable correspondent.—*Ed. Ev. Post.*

A man convicted of blasphemy at the late Quarter Sessions in this town, was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment, and in the interim to be whipped three times, 39 lashes each time.

Brockville (U. C.) Recorder.

That's right! Never try to convince a man of his error; but whip him till he mend his manners!! All such people rob God of his honor more than the boldest blasphemer possibly can; for they hold out the idea that God is incapable of avenging his own wrongs, and, therefore, they (audacious wretches!) undertake to do it for him.—*Bos. Inv.*

The following remarkable inscription is on a tombstone in the church yard of Heydon, Yorkshire, namely:—"Here lieth the body of William Strutton, of Padington, buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 91, who had by his first wife 28 children, and by his second wife 17; own father to 45; grandfather to 86; great grandfather to 91; and great great grandfather to 23; in all 251."—*London paper.*

POLICE OFFICE.

SUNDAY MORNING.

Patrick Kelly assaulted William Robinson (a baker) last night, in Park Row. Pat called Bill a *dough-head*, and Bill wa'n't a going to stand that. But Pat thought he needed a flogging, and he was about giving him "a baker's dozen," when a watchman took the *loaf-er*, and stowed him away in an oven at the watch house. Committed.

William Lumley, had no particular home, and drank so much Manhattan water in some raal "Boston particular," that it set his head a going round and round so fast, that he couldn't see no how. So he laid him "down to sleep" in a nice little gutter in Augustus street, and was gently snoring "the rising fumes away," when a watchman came along and sent him to the watch house. Committed.

Robert Robinet lives in Philadelphia—got a three cent horn on top of a shilling's worth of oysters, which sewed him up; said he was clear grit, and could see as far into a grindstone as any body—found sleeping on the pavement by a watchman couldn't pay his fine, and was committed.

John Macy, lives in Twenty-second street, and assaulted Mr. Rockwell last night in the street. Committed.

Pat Branny was found sleeping on the pavement, in a high state of jollification. Brought up and committed.

William O'Brien, went to a black gentleman's oyster house, and eat up all his boiled eggs. Paid for it, and was discharged.

MONDAY MORNING.

Ann McGee went to Patrick McMurray's yesterday afternoon, just for old acquaintance sake, and got some of Pat's raal owld Irish whiskey, saxpence a glass, (bad luck to it,) and a smoke into the bargain; and when she was going home she couldn't step twice in one place at all—so she laid herself down to sleep on the pavement,

"To taste the freshness of the air
That breathes a wholesome spirit,"

and was awakened by the sound of a voice which sang

"I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the" sidewalk,

and told her that since "The lovely were sleeping" in the watch house, she had better "Go and sleep there with them." Discharged.

John Maloney got more in his head than he could carry, and was found in the street drunk. Committed.

Charles Howard broke into Mr. Reed's store, corner of Old Slip and Front street, and stole several articles. Committed.

Peter Gilley was found in Chatham street, drunk. Committed.

William Jones was found drunk in Orange street. Committed.

Thomas Fry, found drunk in Rosevelt street. Committed. Arthur Tremble, got locked out, and slept in a hay loft.—Discharged.

Nancy Rox, Edward Rox, Nancy Rady, and Michael Rady, were brought up by Alderman Palmer, and committed.

Eight persons were brought up by Mr. McCully, 150 Cherry street, for making a disturbance in the night. Committed.

William Glancy was found laying across the walk, about as sober as could be expected for him. Committed.—*Evening Transcript*.

SAGACITY OF A HORSE.—We learn that several horses were on board of Wm. Penn. at the time of the conflagration. Among them was one noble animal who, when the flames spread, appeared to be completely conscious not only of his danger, but that his only dependence was on human aid. He followed Capt. Jeffries, who was the last to leave the boat, like a dog, from one side to the other of the boat. At every movement of the Capt. the intelligent animal was at his side, manifesting, with singular intelligence, his apprehension and dependence on the aid of Capt. Jeffries. The latter, at length, noticed him, and leading him to the side of the boat, said, "my noble fellow, you must leap this railing or be lost." To the surprise of the captain, the animal appeared to understand him, and leaping the rail plunged into the river, swam to the shore, and escaped.—*Phil. Intell.*

Addison humorously writes that his friend had made two dances, which might be of universal benefit. In the first is represented absolute power in the person of a tall man, with a hat and feather, who gives his first minister that stands just before him, a huge kick; the minister gives the kick to the next before him; and so to the end of the stage. In this moral and practical jest, one is made to understand, that there is, in an absolute government, no gratification but giving the kick you receive from one above you, to one below you. In the other dance, a republican form of government is represented. The performers being arranged in a circle, at a certain signal, turn briskly about, and begin to kick who kick can.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 14.

Mr. Wright presented the proceedings of a meeting of inhabitants of Brooklyn, in favor of the course of the administration in regard to the removal of the deposits, &c. Mr. Wright had nothing to say in reference to these proceedings, further than that he had no doubt but the memorialists were equally as respectable as those of the same town, whose memorial was presented yesterday. They expressed, however, different views.

Mr. Prentiss presented the proceedings and memorial of a Convention of Delegates from the several towns and counties of the State of Vermont, held at Woodstock, and Mr. McKean presented two memorials from Philadelphia, on the same subject.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Special Order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, in relation to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States and Mr. Tallmadge resumed his remarks commenced on Wednesday, and continued to address the Senate until 3 o'clock; when, without concluding, he gave way to a motion for adjournment, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 14.

The Bill from the Senate for the relief of John Hone & Sons was passed, and the bill for the relief of John Haggerty and David Austin was passed with an amendment. The extra allowance which in committee of the Whole had been granted to Surgeon Beaumont, was struck out by a large majority.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 15.

Mr. Sudam presented the memorial of the New York Agricultural Society relative to the establishment of an Agricultural School.

Mr. Sudam, from a joint committee on that subject, read a long report recommending the establishment of a State Agricultural school, and introduced a bill for that purpose.

The bills to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Brooklyn was passed.

ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, March 15.

A bill was reported to amend the revised statutes relative to the inspection of sole leather.

Bills passed.—To incorporate the Ithaca and Port Renwick rail road company; to amend the act concerning escheats; an act concerning the proof of wills.

On motion of Mr. Hertell, the bills in relation to the New York institution for the Blind, and for the relief of the Central Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, were made the special order of the day, for the first Monday in April.

Mr. Hertell, from a joint committee, reported on the subject of Agricultural Schools.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the *Oneida County Bank*. The motion to strike out the 7th section of the bill, relating to the sale of stock at auction, being still under consideration. The debate on this question was continued for some time, by Messrs. Bowne, Myers, Hone, Gordon Staats, Marvin, Humphrey, and Morris. At the close of the debate, the question was taken, and the motion to strike out prevailed by a strong vote; after which the committee rose and reported. Adjourned.

CONNECTICUT.—Governor Edwards, of Connecticut, has appointed Thursday, the 28th inst. as a day of general fasting in that state.

The Yankees have always been celebrated for living well, and for having a plenty of the good things of this life; and they can afford now and then, to go without eating or drinking for a day or two. If the good people of Connecticut are willing, we would recommend them to exchange situations with some people in this city, who are obliged by necessity to fast. No doubt they would do it willingly; and there are many here who would be glad of the chance of walking into the affections of a pork barrel, and, by way of desert, topping off with a big Indian pudding and a mug of good cider.—*Evening Transcript*.

SCHOOL BEATING altogether is not only superfluous, but a nuisance and a crime; Solomon's text can have no application to intellectual learning.—*Campbell*.

(From the British Whig.)

Poor Dobson lov'd a social glass,
It led him oft astray,
This was the cause of most his woes,
He could not say it nay.

And oft, full oft he did resolve,
To cast it far away,
But then his glass it came to pass,
He ne'er could say it nay.

Like Samson in Delilah's lap,
He threw his strength away,
The syren song he heard so long,
He could not say her nay.

And now poor John I end my song,
Already growing gray,
'Tis time to say, while yet you may,
Your glass for every nay.

Bay Quinte, Feb. 10, 1834.

GUMPTION.

This is a fine old Scotch word, not generally to be found in the dictionaries, though it is worthy of a place in the best. It has a great deal of meaning in it, and often expresses what nothing else can.

When I see a girl reject the addresses of a respectable young man, who owns a good farm, goes to meeting and pays his debts; for one who wears a dicky, visits the theatre, and spends his money faster than he earns it, I think to myself she has not much gumption.

When I see a young mechanic who wants a good wife, that can make a pudding, spit a turkey, and nurse his babies, dangling after a piece of affectation, because she has been to a dancing school and can play on a piano, I guess he has not much gumption.

When I see a farmer paying taxes for twenty acres of land, half fenced and half tilled, when he might raise more on six acres under good cultivation, I conclude he is not overstocked with gumption.

When I see a man who has a good business, sufficient to support his family respectably; neglecting his affairs, and running into debt, in order to obtain a political office, I fancy that, whatever may be his talents, he is not burdened with gumption.

When I see a man calling his boys from school, and spending two hours every afternoon for a month, to tar his trees, that the canker worm may not ascend them, when he might effect a remedy, in a single day, by exchanging the earth for three feet around them, I conclude that he has no more industry than gumption.

When I see a man purchasing three cords of wood for the winter, when, by listing his doors and mending a broken pane, he might save two of them, I think he has but little gumption.

When I see a young man, just set up in business, keeping a horse and chaise at an expense of two dollars a day, and failing in six months, when he might walk for nothing, and continue his business with safety, I conclude that he has not much gumption.

When I see a man attending diligently to his own concerns, sending his children to school, paying his debts, and keeping clear of law suits, quarrels, and politics, I set him down as a man possessing a reasonable share of gumption.

When I see a woman mending her children's clothes, and receiving her husband with affection, I conclude she has no ordinary share of gumption.

In fine, when I see a man who deals justly, loves mercy, walks humbly, and pays for his newspaper, I conclude that of all others in this world, he possesses the greatest portion of gumption.—*Bost. Morning Post.*

RAINY DAY CHAT.—"O father, what does the printing man always say we for?"

"Why, my son, he means himself and the devil: every printer is a league with the black art; which is very natural, you know, if the devil and doctor Faustus invented it and first set up the partnership."

"How funny you are, father—I thought he said we because he felt as big as two common folks."

"Right the other way, my son, recollect we is the Scotch word for little."

"La papa, (says the boarding school Miss who had been practising on the monosyllable in the female vocabulary) we we signifies consent—it is the French name of YES."

A man has often more trouble to digest meat than to get meat.

NEW SPECIES OF OATS.—At a late meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society, a specimen of the *Avinaica Farina*, or skinless Oat, was produced by the Rev. Mr. Knott, which had been plucked out of a piece of ground belonging to him at Wormleighton.

According to the account furnished by Mr. Knott, it was grown in the season of 1830, for the first time it was ever grown in Great Britain, by Thomas Derenzy, Esq., of Clebernon Hall, and the seed came from a remote district in China.

The advantages which this extraordinary and valuable grain possesses over all other kind of Oats are, that when thrashed from the sheaf it is free from rind or husk and fit for immediate use for culinary purposes, and every other use which oatmeal is consumed for; and the flavor is delicious, containing much more farinaceous matter. One peck contains more nutritious food for a horse than three pecks of common oats. The produce is most astonishing—the average being 26 barrels of 14 stone to the Irish acre. It was sown 4th May, 1830, and reaped early in August. It is remarkably hardy, and well adapted for the climate.—*Cambrian newspaper.*

Joe Miller going one day along the Strand, an impudent Derby Captain came swaggering up to him, and thrust between him and the wall. "I don't choose to give the wall," said he, "to every jackanapes." "But I do," said Joe, and so made way for him.

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. Power,) THE IRISH AMBASSADOR, PADDY CAREY, &c.

AMERICAN THEATRE-BOWERY.

This Evening, WACOSTA, and the VILLAGE RAKE'S PROGRESS. Wacosta, Mr. Ingersoll.

MARRIAGES.

March 15, by the Rev. Wm. A. Clark, Charles M. Simonson, to Miss Sarah Ann Vanderbilt, both of this city.
At Handsworth church, near Birmingham, England, William Jacot, of New York, to Miss Walker, daughter of the late Mr. Walker, of Soho.

DEATHS.

March 15, James B. De Witt, son of the late Benjamin De Witt, in the 33d year of his age.
March 15, Susan Ophelia, youngest child of R. C. Pinckney.
March 16, Mary, infant daughter of Benj. G. Wells, aged 14 months.
March 17, Ann Craft, wife of John Craft, in her 29th year.
March 17, Mrs. Rispham Taft, aged 25, daughter of Dyer Briggs.
March 16, Robert Fortune Gauffreau, aged 30.
March 16, Samuel Smith, aged 59, late of Haverstraw.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED.

Ships Sovereign, Griswold, London, J. Griswold; Britannia, Skethley, Liverpool, Goodhue & Co. Havre, Stoddard, Havre, C. Bolton, Fox & Livingston, John Taylor, Thayer, Savannah, Scott Shapter & Morrell; Lafayette, Wright, Charleston, G. Sutton—Brigs Genl. Warren, Gorham, Cowes and a market; Metacommet, Clark, Curacoa, J. Foulke & Son; Jones, Dunham, Charleston; Solon, Goodwin, Baltimore; North, Terral, do—Schr. Essex, Underwood, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, G. G. Whittaker; William, Berry, Barbadoes; Milleseent, Tyler, Richmond; Robert, Snow, Portland; Turk, Eldridge, Philadelphia; Cambridge, Hall, Boston; Jasper, Kendrick, do.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Argon, Baker, Morris' river, for Boston.
Schr. Boston, Howes—Warrior, Hardy—Renown, Lovett—Sun, Sparrow, and Spy, Chamberlain, Boston.
Schr. Orleans, Chase, Boston.
Schr. Edward Preble, Greenlaw, and Boston, Gray, Eastport; Rose, Samphear, Prospect.
Schr. Watchman, Crocker—Margaret, Ulmer—Hydrasphe, Ames, and Pioneer, Hall, Thomaston.

Advertisements 75c. a sq. 1st time, 25c. each time afterwards.

REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall street, the corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence of the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. mh18

TO PRINTERS.—For Sale, a Roller, Roller Box, and Roller Stand, for a superroyal Press, all in good order. Apply at the Office of "The Man." mh18

WANTED.—Two or three more active Men, of good address, to take routes of "The Man." Apply immediately. mh17

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. o26

"THE MAN" is published daily at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 6 Thames street.